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CANNOCK
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
and the
Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR
1961

JUNE, 1962

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ANNUAL REPORT

Public Health Department,
Cannock Rural District Council,
Penkridge,
Staffs.

Telephone: Penkridge 301/2.
June, 1962.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CANNOCK
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you the Annual Report for the Year 1961. The report has been compiled on the general lines indicated by the Ministry of Health (Circular 1/62).

In the Cannock Rural District in 1961 the Live Birth Rate was 22.6 (adjusted—20.8) per 1,000 population, and the Death Rate 9.6 (adjusted—12.4), compared with the respective figures of 17.4 and 12.0 for England and Wales. There were 686 live births in the Rural District in 1961 (347 male, 339 female) and total number of deaths was 291, live births thus exceeding total deaths by 395. Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 16 (10 male, 6 female), giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 23.3 per 1,000 live births, compared with a figure of 21.6 for England and Wales. The latter rate was the lowest annual rate ever recorded for England and Wales. Eleven of the sixteen infants who died in the Rural District were under four weeks of age.

Eight cases of Scarlet Fever, 14 cases of Whooping Cough, and 722 cases of Measles were notified in 1961, compared with respective figures of 14, 30, and 166 in 1960. No cases of Diphtheria were notified. One case of Paralytic Poliomyelitis occurred in the R.D. This was a young adult male who had not been vaccinated against the disease.

Malignant diseases caused the deaths of 51 persons (27 male, 24 female) in 1961, 11 (9 male and 2 female) being due to Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus. In England and Wales a further rise occurred in 1961 in the mortality from this latter disease, from 856 to 871 per million in men and from 132 to 141 in women. There was one male death from Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Cannock R.D. in 1961.

The mid-1961 population of the Cannock Rural District was estimated by the Registrar-General as 30,370, compared with 28,130 at mid-1960, and 24,166 at the 1951 Census (Census 1961—30,214).

In the body of the Report the Chief Public Health Inspector deals with the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during the year.

The Public Health Department expresses thanks to the Public Health Committee and Council for their interest and help in the work of the Department. Thanks are also expressed to the Officers of the other Departments of the Council for their co-operation, and to Dr. D. H. McCollum, who has acted for me during the holiday periods, etc.

A. THOMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1961.

Chairman:
Councillor F. TILL.

Vice-Chairman:
Councillor W. J. GARRATT.

Members:

Councillors H. Adams, G. H. Barlett (Alderman, C.C.), W. MacBell, F. N. Berry, H. T. Bill, Mrs. D. E. Bowen, W. G. Craddock, R. A. R. Elsmore, J. Greenaway, E. W. Hackett, B. M. Jones (Vice-chairman Council), W. M. Newell, G. F. Palmer, W. E. Powell, S. R. Stephens, Mrs. W. Taylor, Miss M. J. Walker, W. E. Wellsbury (Chairman Council) and S. Williams.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health:
A. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.).

Chief Public Health Inspector:
G. RICHARDSON, Certificate S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.
(Cert. Food Inspector).

Additional Public Health Inspectors:
O. W. PARNALL, Certificate S.I.E.J.B.
(Cert. Food Inspector).
D. C. HOUGH, Certificate S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.
(Cert. Food Inspector).

Clerks:
Miss H. SPENCER. Miss V. LESTER (Resigned, Aug., 1961).
Miss C. DRAKE (9.8.61).

GENERAL STATISTICS, SOCIAL CONDITIONS, AND HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Area (in acres)	56,609
Number of Inhabited Houses	9,021
Rateable Value	£312,058
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,217
Yearly Rate levied in 1960/61	19'6
Mid-1961 Population (as estimated by the Registrar-General)	30,370

There were no alterations in the boundaries of the Cannock Rural District in 1961.

INDUSTRIES

The working population of the district is engaged in Coal-mining, Agriculture, Brick and Tile Making, and Engineering.

LABORATORY FACILITIES, AMBULANCE FACILITIES, NURSING IN THE HOME, TREATMENT CENTRES, AND HOSPITALS

Facilities for bacteriological examinations are made available to Medical Practitioners in the area by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. Facilities include examination of throat swabs, sputum tests, blood tests, etc. The results of all examinations relevant to Public Health are made available to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health. The Director of the Stafford Laboratory is Dr. Wright, whose expert advice is readily available to the Medical Officer of Health when occasion demands.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of water are undertaken by the Laboratory Service.

Chemical examinations of samples of water, sewage effluents, etc., are carried out at the County Chemical Laboratory, Stafford, which is directed by Mr. Houlbrooke, the County Analyst.

The duty of providing Ambulance Services is placed upon

the County Council as Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act, 1946. The responsibility for Isolation Hospitals for Infectious Diseases lies with the Regional Hospital Board. School Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics are made available by the Staffordshire County Council in different parts of the district.

The district is well served by General Hospitals (Wolverhampton, Stafford), and by the General Medical Practitioners practising in the Area. District Nurses, Midwives, and Health Visitors do much good work in promoting the health and welfare of the inhabitants.

During the year, the Council subscribed to the Central Council for Health Education, whose help is available in Health Education matters. Use was made of Health Education leaflets, etc., relating to Infectious Diseases, Food Hygiene, and so on.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

Total Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	291
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.6
Live Births :							
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	686
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.6
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2
Still Births :							
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.4
Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	701
Infants Deaths (Deaths under 1 Year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Infant Mortality Rates :							
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.3
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.6
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Total Live Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.3
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Total Live Birth)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.1
Maternal Mortality (including Abortion) :							
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

In the Cannock Rural District in 1961, the Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population was 22.6, compared with a rate of 17.4 for England and Wales (Comparability Factor 0.92). (Cannock R.D. Adjusted Live Birth Rate, 20.8).

The Area Comparability Factors for use with Crude Birth and Death Rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the Death Rate Area Comparability Factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. When local Crude Birth and Death Rates are multiplied by the appropriate Area Comparability Factor they are comparable with the Crude Rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 0.49, the figure for England and Wales being 0.33. 5.2 per cent of the live births were illegitimate (1 to 18). There were 686 live births in 1961 (36 of those being illegitimate), 347 were male children and 339 female. Still births totalled 15 (4 male, 11 female), one being illegitimate.

In the following table, comparative figures of Live and Still Births are shown for England and Wales.

YEAR	LIVE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		STILL BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	
	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1961	22.6	17.4	0.49	0.33
1960	22.7	17.1	0.43	0.34
1959	22.1	16.5	0.74	0.35
1958	20.3	16.4	0.38	0.36
1957	18.7	16.1	0.46	0.37
1956	19.6	15.6	0.55	0.35
1955	16.7	15.0	0.40	0.35
1954	17.8	15.2	0.75	0.36
1953	19.3	15.5	0.73	0.35
1952	18.6	15.3	0.53	0.39
1951	17.4	15.5	0.50	0.35
1950	17.4	15.8	0.37	0.36

Illegitimacy Rate per 1,000 Live Births, 1961: Cannock Rural District, 52; England and Wales, 59.

DEATHS

In 1961 the Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (Comparability Factor 1.29) was 9.6, compared with a rate of 12.0 for England and Wales. (Cannock R.D. Adjusted Death Rate 12.4). In the Cannock Rural District in 1961, total deaths numbered 291 (161 males and 130 females). The excess of live births over total deaths was 395. The Natural Increase for 1961 in England and Wales was 252,090.

DEATHS—CAUSES, 1961.

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Totals
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	1	—	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic conditions	2	—	2
Malignant Neoplasms: Stomach ..	5	5	10
Malignant Neoplasms: Lung Bronchus	9	2	11
Malignant Neoplasms: Breast ..	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasms: Uterus ..	—	7	7
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	12	10	22
Diabetes	1	—	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System..	15	20	35
Coronary Disease, Angina	36	17	53
Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	3	3	6
Other Heart Disease	13	29	42
Other Circulatory Disease	4	2	6
Pneumonia	5	6	11
Bronchitis	21	1	22
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	—	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	1	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3
Congenital Malformations	1	2	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	2	6
All other Accidents	1	5	6
Suicide	1	2	3
Homicide	—	—	—
All other Diseases	15	13	28
Influenza	2	2	4
TOTALS ..	161	130	291

AGES AT DEATH AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL, 1961. TOTAL DEATHS, 291.

Age Group	under 1	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	30-	40-	50-	60-	70-	80-	90 and over	Totals
Males ..	10	3	—	—	1	—	2	9	19	40	37	37	3	161
% Total	3.4	1.0	—	—	0.3	—	0.7	3.1	6.5	13.9	12.7	12.7	1.0	55.3 %
Females	6	1	—	—	—	2	7	4	11	16	31	44	8	130
% Total	2.1	0.4	—	—	—	0.7	2.4	1.4	3.8	5.4	10.7	15.1	2.7	44.7 %
Total ..	16	4	—	—	1	2	9	13	30	56	68	81	11	291
% ..	5.5	1.4	—	—	0.3	0.7	3.1	4.5	10.3	19.3	23.4	27.8	3.7	100.0 %

Thirty-two (11%) of the Total Deaths occurred under 40 years of age. This included 16 deaths under one year. 216 (74.2%) of the Total Deaths were at ages 60 years and over).

CANNOCK R.D. DEATHS 1961

TOTAL—291

Deaths Circulatory System, 107—36.8% of Total.

Deaths from Cancer, 51—17.5% of Total.

Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System, 35—12.0% of Total.

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

YEAR	DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	
	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1961	9.6	12.0
1960	9.0	11.5
1959	10.0	11.6
1958	9.0	11.7
1957	8.6	11.5
1956	8.9	11.7
1955	11.9	11.7
1954	10.1	11.3
1953	9.1	11.4
1952	9.3	11.3
1951	13.4	12.5
1950	10.1	11.6

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 16 (10 male, 6 female), none illegitimate. Of these 16 children, 11 were under the age of four weeks. The Infant Mortality Rate in the Cannock Rural District was 23.3 per 1,000 live births, compared with 21.6 for England and Wales. The figure for England and Wales was the lowest annual rate ever recorded. At the turn of the century in England and Wales the Infant Mortality Rate was about 150 per 1,000 live births.

YEAR	DEATH RATE OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1961	23.3	21.6
1960	18.8	21.9
1959	18.3	22.2
1958	20.4	22.6
1957	33.0	23.1
1956	18.1	23.7
1955	31.0	24.9
1954	26.6	25.4
1953	52.3	26.8
1952	28.6	27.6
1951	35.6	29.7
1950	54.4	29.6

There were 15 Still Births in the Cannock Rural District in 1961 (4 male, 11 female). This represents a Still Birth Rate of 21.4 per 1,000 live and still births, compared with a figure of 19.1 for England and Wales.

Of the sixteen children who died at under one year of age, eleven were under four weeks, representing a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 16.0 per 1,000 live births. In England and Wales, deaths of infants under four weeks numbered 12,444, giving a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 15.5.

In England and Wales in 1961, live births registered during the year numbered 803,843, which was 21,612 more than in 1960. There were 17,392 deaths of children under one year of age in 1961, giving a rate of 21.6 per 1,000 live births, the lowest Annual Infant Mortality Rate ever recorded in England and Wales. In 1938 the rate was 52.8.

Total deaths in England and Wales in 1961 numbered 551,753, representing a rate of 12.0 per 1,000 population, compared with death rates of 11.5 in 1960 and 11.6 in 1959. There were 15,631 Still Births in 1961 in England and Wales. In five years 1889-1893 in England and Wales, the Live Birth Rate was 30.8 per 1,000 population and the Death Rate was 19.7.

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

The increase in the incidence of Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus continues to cause anxiety. Two conditions seem to be associated with its occurrence, air pollution and excessive cigarette smoking, though other factors at present unknown may also be operative. Active research is proceeding.

A great deal of publicity has been given to this condition in the National Press, Broadcasting, Television, etc. In the light of available information, adults should decide what they are going to do about their smoking habits. Young people should be dissuaded by all available means from ever acquiring the habit.

In the Cannock Rural District in 1961 there were eleven deaths, 9 male, 2 female, registered as being due to Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus, ages at death being males 75, 67, 61, 60, 58, 57, 53, 49, 47 years; females 70, 39. In England and Wales in 1961, deaths from Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus showed an increase from 856 to 871 per million population in men, and from 132 to 141 in women over the 1960 figures. Deaths from this cause numbered 22,809 (19,459 male, 3,350 female).

In the Cannock Rural District in 1961 there were 51 deaths (27 male, 24 female) from Malignant Diseases (all forms). This represented 17.5% of the total deaths. Cancer of the lung caused 3.8% of the Total Deaths (5.6% of the Male Deaths and 1.5% of Female Deaths). 33.3% of the Male Cancer Deaths

was due to Lung Cancer. The latter disease accounted for 8.3% of the Female Cancer Deaths.

CANCER DEATHS, CANNOCK R.D., 1961.

CANCER SITES.

	Brain	Breast	Bowels	Gaul Bladder	Larynx	Lung and Bronchus	Oesophagus	Ovary	Pancreas	Prostate	Stomach	Testicle	Uterus	Other	Totals
Male	1	1	3	1	1	9	1	—	—	3	5	1	—	1	27
Female	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	5	—	7	3	24
Totals	3	1	4	1	1	11	1	2	2	3	10	1	7	4	51

“There has been a remarkable rise in the Death Rate from Lung Cancer since the early part of the present century. In England and Wales during the years 1911-15 the mortality from this cause among men was 15 per million. By 1951-53 it had soared to 569. In women, over the same period, the figure rose from 9 to 96. Medical statisticians take it for granted that the incidence of Lung Cancer will continue its upwards trend in both sexes. One estimate suggests that the rate for men will not stabilise until it reaches 1,350 per million.

The relationship between Smoking and Lung Cancer has been demonstrated for women as well as for men, but it may take 20, 30 or even more years of exposure to tobacco smoke before malignant changes are encountered in these smokers' lungs. As the fashion of heavy smoking evolved more recently in women than in men, the effects of the habit in women may be only starting to influence National Death Rate figures from Lung Cancer. Moreover, it seems quite likely that the Death Rate in women from this disorder will rise more rapidly in the future than it has done in the past.”

In 1961 in England and Wales, male deaths from Cancer, all sites, totalled 53,441, and female deaths 46,473. This represented a Death Rate of 2,392 per million in men and 1,951 in women. The 1960 rates were 2,391 and 1,943 respectively.

Lung Cancer accounted for 36% of the Male Cancer (all sites), Deaths in E. and W. in 1961 and for 7% of the female Cancer Deaths.

**POPULATION—ENGLAND AND WALES, AS AT
30th JUNE, 1961, BY SEX AND AGE.**

(Figures in Thousands)

Sex	All Ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Males	22,346	1,882	3,544	3,072	2,932	3,115	3,165	2,516	1,431	689
Females	23,820	1,783	3,377	3,015	2,878	3,175	3,280	2,911	2,105	1,296
Totals	46,166	3,665	6,921	6,087	5,810	6,290	6,445	5,427	3,536	1,985
% of Totals ..	100	7.9	15.0	13.2	12.6	13.6	14.0	11.7	7.7	4.3

The proportion of children and elderly people in the population has become significantly modified since 1901. In that year children under 15 amounted to 32% of the total, and persons of 65 years and over to 5%. In 1961, the proportions were respectively 22.9% and 12%.

On the basis of the figures for England and Wales, the sex and age constitution of the mid-1961 population of the Cannock Rural District is shewn below.

	ALL AGES	0-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
MALE (%) Total Pop.	14,731 48.5	1,245 4.1	2,339 7.7	2,035 6.7	1,944 6.4	2,035 6.7	2,096 6.9	1,640 5.4	941 3.1	456 1.5
FEMALE (%) Total Pop.	15,639 51.5	1,154 3.8	2,217 7.3	1,974 6.5	1,883 6.2	2,095 6.9	2,156 7.1	1,913 6.3	1,397 4.6	850 2.8
TOTALS	30,370 100	2,399 7.9	4,556 15.0	4,009 13.2	3,827 12.6	4,130 13.6	4,252 14.0	3,553 11.7	2,338 7.7	1,306 4.3

EXPECTATION OF LIFE—ENGLAND AND WALES.

On the basis of the Death Rates for the year 1960, the expectation of life for a boy at birth is given as 68 years and that of a girl as 74 years. This compares with 67 and 72 in 1953, 48.5 and 52.3 in 1901-1910, and with 40 years and 42 years in 1841.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of Infectious Diseases in the Cannock Rural District in 1961, compared with that of previous years, is shown below in tabular form:

Disease	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Scarlet Fever ..	8	14	14	5	14	9	19	33	32	32	14	19
Whooping Cough ..	14	30	89	6	44	70	20	19	112	30	151	52
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
Erysipelas ..	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	3	1	3	1
Measles(excluding Rubella) ..	722	166	370	98	394	44	527	4	327	38	313	102
Primary Pneumonia ..	11	—	15	8	21	8	8	22	12	6	19	7
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ..	2	10	6	—	—	—	29	46	1	—	3	2
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	2

Infectious Diseases notifications, 1961, shewing months of occurrence:

Month	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Primary Pneumonia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Para-Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis
January ..	—	—	56	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ..	2	—	49	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ..	2	—	143	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ..	—	—	134	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
May ..	1	—	136	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ..	—	—	172	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ..	—	—	18	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ..	—	—	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ..	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
December ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	8	—	722	14	11	2	1	—	—	1	1	—

The cases of Dysentery notified were of mild Sonne Type.

Names of Parishes in the Cannock Rural District shewing number of Houses (including farmhouses) approximate population figures and incidence of infectious Diseases in each Parish in 1961.

NAME OF PARISH	Number of Inhabited Houses	Census 1951 Popula- tion	Esti- mated Popula- tion Mid- 1961	INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1961											
				Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles (including Rubella)	Whooping Cough	Primary Pneumonia	Dysentery	Enteric or Typhoid	Para-Typhoid	Erysipelas	Poliomyelitis	Respiratory Tuberculosis	
Acton Trussell and Bednall	145	432	456	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blymhill	153	500	530	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brewood	1,629	3,576	4,972	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheslyn Hay	1,028	3,130	3,920	1	—	22	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coppenhall	53	113	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunston	96	295	309	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essington	1,285	3,069	4,218	—	—	171	1	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Featherstone	418	1,655	2,011	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Wyrley	1,753	4,287	5,315	4	—	82	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatherton	175	511	579	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hilton	93	383	389	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntington	459	1,587	1,910	2	—	86	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lapley	260	780	820	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penkridge	1,022	2,528	3,276	—	—	106	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saredon	143	428	466	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shareshill	141	301	465	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stretton	52	182	184	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teddesley Hay	26	136	138	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston-under-Lizard	90	273	277	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	9,021	24,166	30,370	8	—	722	14	11	2	—	—	1	1	—	5

Census, 1961: 30,214 (15,145 Males, 15,069 Females).

Census, 1951: 24,166 (12,049 Males, 12,117 Females).

Intercensal Increase: 6,048 (3,096 Males, 2,952 Females).

Percentage Increase: 25% (25.7% M., 24.3% F.).

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1961.

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Measles		Whooping Cough		Primary Pneumonia		Dysentery		Typhoid or Enteric Fever		Para-Typhoid Fever		Erysipelas		Poliomyelitis		Respiratory Tuberculosis	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 Year																						
1—	—	—	—	—	21	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—	—	—	—	—	38	35	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—	—	—	—	—	48	38	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—	—	—	—	—	45	52	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	1	1	—	—	51	37	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	2	3	—	—	152	147	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	1	—	—	—	10	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
25—44	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—
45—64	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	4	—	—	370	352	8	6	9	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	1

Also notified during the year were:

1 Case Puerperal Pyrexia (F.23, Brewood).

1 Case Food Poisoning (M.8, Dunston).

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

During 1961 no action under Section 47 of the above Act was taken by the Council.

SCARLET FEVER.

Eight cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1961, compared with 14 in 1960. No deaths were recorded.

Scarlet Fever continues to be relatively mild, having a fatality ratio of 0.01 deaths per 100 notified cases.

MEASLES

722 cases of Measles were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1961, compared with 166 in 1960. No deaths were recorded.

1961 was one of the biennial "Measles Years" in E. and W. The disease recently has been a relatively mild one, but has the "nuisance value" of interfering with the children's school work.

WHOOPING COUGH.

14 cases of Whooping Cough were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1961, compared was 30 in 1960. No deaths were recorded. 528 children were vaccinated against Whooping Cough in the Cannock R.D. in 1961.

POLIOMYELITIS

One case of Poliomyelitis was notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1961. This was a case of severe Paralytic Poliomyelitis in an unvaccinated male aged 26. Fortunately no secondary cases resulted from this incident.

During the year, 2,384 persons received two injections for Poliomyelitis Vaccination, 1,934 received three injections, and 849 children completed a course of four injections. Protection was available to the 6 months-40 age group. The County Council made the Sabin Oral Vaccine available towards the end of the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

No cases of Diphtheria were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1961. The last case was notified in 1952. It is very "difficult" to recall that in the period 1916-25 the annual average of Diphtheria notification was 51,572, with an average of 4,214 deaths per year.

During 1961, 836 children were immunised against Diphtheria in the Cannock R.D., while 478 children received reinforcing injections to boost their previous immunising injections.

The Staffordshire County Council has now introduced the Triple Antigen, giving protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Tetanus, and thus reducing the number of injections to which children are subjected.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

No cases of Smallpox occurred in the Cannock R.D. in 1961. 323 persons in the district were vaccinated during the year. The occurrence of Smallpox cases towards the end of the year in England and Wales once more stressed the importance of protection by vaccination. The areas of the world where Smallpox is still endemic are "just next door" to England and Wales, since the coming of air travel. Travellers from these areas by sea used to pass through the Smallpox incubation period on the high seas. Air travel has wiped out the protection which sea travel afforded. Vaccination and re-vaccination afford the answer.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table is compiled from the Tuberculosis Register maintained by the Cannock Rural District Council—figures as at 31st, December, 1961 (1960 figures in brackets).

CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL								
Respiratory Tuberculosis			Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis			Total Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
66 (76)	64 (72)	130 (148)	16 (18)	13 (17)	29 (35)	82 (94)	77 (89)	159 (183)

One death (male) from Respiratory Tuberculosis was recorded in the Rural District in 1961. Five cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified (4 male, 1 female) during the year.

In England and Wales in 1961, the fall in Tuberculosis deaths continued, the total number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis being 2,998. In 1939, deaths from this cause numbered 21,542. In the 1850's in England and Wales, over 50,000 persons died each year from Respiratory Tuberculosis.

HOUSING, ETC.

Captain Page, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, has kindly let me have the following comments re work in 1961.

"The Council completed 118 new dwellings in 1961, bringing the total of post-war dwellings to 1,454. At the end of the year there were a further 142 dwellings under construction.

Private enterprise houses completed during the year totalled 249, the highest number in any year since the war.

The sewerage schemes for Wheaton Aston and Coven Heath were again delayed for various reasons outside the Council's control and neither scheme is expected to start till well into 1962.

Sewerage schemes have been prepared for Bishopswood, Acton Trussell, and Lapley."

CANNOCK R.D.C.—NEW HOUSES BUILT IN 1961.

Parish	By Council	By Private Enterprise
Acton Trussell and Bednall	—	1
Blymhill	—	—
Brewood	45	71
Cheslyn Hay	9	23
Coppenhall	—	1
Dunston	—	1
Essington	—	7
Featherstone	17	1
Great Wyrley	5	42
Hatherton	—	1
Hilton	—	—
Huntington	42	2
Lapley	—	6
Penkridge	—	51
Saredon	—	2
Shareshill	—	39
Stretton	—	1
Teddesley Hay	—	—
Weston-under-Lizard ..	—	—
TOTALS	118	249

A. THOMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Summary of Inspections and work done during 1961.

Number of Houses inspected for repairs	270
Re-inspections, calls, etc.	337
Slaughter-house Licences renewed	7
Meat and Food Inspections	1,591
Petrol Licences renewed	92
New Petrol Licences issues	6
Drainage Work examined	155
Visits to Cases of Infectious Disease	33
New Licences, Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933	3
Renewal Licences, Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933	34
Informal Notices issued	24
Statutory Notices issued	26
Samples taken of Drinking Water:	
Chemical	6
Bacteriological	15
Moveable Dwelling Licences issued	73
Visits re Moveable Dwellings	60
Visits re Refuse Matters	108
Visits re Disinfestation for Vermin	16
Demolition Orders served	3
Closing Orders served	—
Houses Demolished	—

RODENT CONTROL, 1961

Premises Inspected :

	Total Inspected	Found Infested
Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	100	100
Business Premises	29	29
Agricultural	7	7
Local Authority	12	12
	148	148

Visits to carry out Treatments of Infestations:

Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	...	...	564
Business Premises	...	...	168
Agricultural	...	...	61
Local Authority	...	...	86
Bodies Found	...	271	879

PARTICULARS OF NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATER MAINS

	Houses Supplied	
	Houses	Direct
Acton and Bednall	147	106
Blymhill	152	85
Brewood	1,550	1,500
Cheslyn Hay	1,029	1,027
Coppenhall	48	48
Dunston	92	37
Essington	1,304	1,174
Featherstone	396	395
Hatherton	177	171
Hilton	93	87
Huntington	435	435
Lapley	253	220
Penkridge	1,046	967
Saredon	148	138
Shareshill	173	169
Stretton	50	46
Teddesley Hay	28	22
Weston under Lizard	83	78
Great Wyrley	1,754	1,751

ANTHRAX

During the year seven suspected cases of Anthrax (which were not confirmed) were reported, compared with three suspected cases in the previous year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

The following shows the number and type of factories in the area.

Premises	No. on the Register	No. of Inspections made during 1961
(1) Non-mechanical ..	14	9
(2) Mechanical Factories	58	22
Total	72	31

WATER SUPPLIES

Water supplies to the district during 1961 were from the Staffordshire Water Works Company, The Wolverhampton Corporation, The Stafford Corporation, and the East Shropshire Water Board. The quality of these waters remained satisfactory.

SOURCE	No. of Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination	No. of Samples taken for Chemical Analysis	RESULTS			
			Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			Bact.	Chem.	Bact.	Chem.
Wells (Private)	11	4	—	5	10	—
Springs (Private)	2	—	—	—	2	—
Bores (Private)	2	2	2	2	—	—
Main Supplies	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	15	6	2	7	12	—

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

The following premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :—

Fried Fish and Chip Shops and Manufacturers	
of Preserved Foods	12
Sale of Ice Cream	137

In addition to routine visits made to the above premises, other establishments where food is handled, stored, or sold, have been visited. These include provision shops, butchers, and cafes, etc.

The number and description of the various types of food premises in the district are set out below :—

Grocers	62
Bakers	1
Cafes, Inns, etc.	64
Confectioners	17
Butchers	24
Works Canteens	10
Slaughter Houses	7

All foodstuffs condemned in shops during the year are listed below :—

114 tins Tomatoes.	1 tin Tongue.
4 tins Fruit.	5 tins Salmon.
19 tins Corned Beef.	1 tin Peas.
1 jar Salmon and Shrimp	2 tins Casserole Steak.
Paste.	5 tins Sild.
32 tins Cooked Ham.	1 tin Minced Beef Loaf.
5 tins Luncheon Meat.	11 tins Chopped Pork.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	3,220	5,957	16,672	5,898
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:				
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	9	25	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	506	4	256	466
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	15.7%	.22%	1.7%	8.1%
Tuberculosis only:				
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	1	Nil	64
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	.12%	.02%	Nil	1.1%
Cysticercus Bovis— Cases affected	1	—	—	—
Total Meat Inspection visits	1,457			

Number of visits made to each individual Slaughter-house during 1961

Mr. W. Gibbs, Market Place, Brewood	...	...	...	54
Mr. J. B. Whitehouse, Blymhill Lawn, Blymhill	...	...	...	151
Mr. K. Owen, The Larches, Coven	...	...	...	485
Mr. J. Richards, Wolverhampton Road, Essington	...	...	...	2
Mr. A. Churchill, The Laurels, Wheaton Aston	...	...	...	136
Mr. H. P. Westwood, 203, Station Street, Cheslyn Hay	...	...	...	387
Mr. G. Yates, Trial Pit, Newtown, Essington	...	...	...	355
				<u>1,570</u>

G. RICHARDSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

V. L. Withington, Printer. Cannock
